

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

## Not Satisfactory to Either Party.

### THE REPUBLICANS RECEIVE IT COLDLY.

## Declares the Spanish Method a War of Extermination.

### Considers the Recognition of Belligerency Unwise, But Says War Must Cease.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The president today sent his long expected message on the Cuban question to congress. After reviewing at some length the conditions which have led up to the present situation on the island he takes up in turn the different phases. Regarding recognition he cites from messages of Jackson and Van Buren authorities to sustain the position he takes, and continuing says:

I said in my message of December last: "It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor."

The same requirement must no less seriously be considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while, on the other hand, the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the belligerency is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors, when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time, the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of internal obligations toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention, our conduct would be subject to the approval of such government; we would be required to submit to its direction, and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally.

When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having, as a matter of fact, the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain, and untarnished by the blood of American citizens.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity, and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifices of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

I have already transmitted to congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of February 15. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes, and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not presume to place the responsibility.

## WE WANT TO TELL YOU

Why Your Back is Lame—Why it Aches and Pains, and How to Cure It.

Do you know what it is to have a back that is never free from aches and constant pain, a lame back, a sore back, an aching back, in fact, a back that makes your life a torment? What have you done for it? And does it still keep you from the happiness that perfect health brings to all? We show full well if such is your condition a cure for it will be a blessing you no longer desire. Doctors won't do it, but my assistants, by bringing strength, limbering up, do it for you, while it may give temporary relief, it does not reach the cause. The cause, there's the point; there's where we make the attack. Most backaches come from disordered kidneys, therefore you must correct their action if you would be cured. Read the following from D. D. Cook, whose address is No. 18 Michigan Street, Grand Rapids. He says:—

"I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and wish to say it is a truly great medicine. Thirty years ago I had nervous prostration while in the army, where I served for over four years. I think it was during this service that the seeds were sown which have caused all my trouble. Severe bilious attacks bothered me, and at such times my kidneys were worse. It is almost impossible to describe the pain which so often lamed me. I have been so lame that to stand up after I had been sitting down required a great exertion. Walking was at times an impossibility, even at night I did not rest, being forced to get up during the night. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and wondered if they could make an almost lame man well. I got some, and soon after taking them began to feel their good effects. I used them for some time, my lameness all left me and I have not felt it since. Doan's Kidney Pills have done me an inestimable amount of good."

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authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquility, and the security of its citizens, as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

### THREE HOURS.

Flying Squadron Can Be Ready in That Time.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 10.—The fact that this was not only Sunday, but Easter Sunday, made no special difference with the activity of those on the flying squadron today, and there was much that was important done. In addition to the routine work on the Columbia and Minneapolis, some of the new men were drilled at the guns, and the men on the Brooklyn were kept busy employed taking on ammunition. All of the vessels of the squadron are now well if not fully supplied with ammunition, despite sensational stories to the contrary.

A conference of all of the captains of the vessels of the fleet was held on the flagship, presided over by Commodore Schley. At its conclusion that officer said that the meeting was held for the purpose of talking informally over various plans for action. It was said also that Senator Proctor, who is here, and Commodore Schley had received notice of an alleged outbreak in Porto Rico and that the squadron expected to sail in the morning. Commodore Schley denied that they had received any orders to move and the fact that he remained ashore tonight was further confirmation of the denial.

The merchant ship, Merrimac, recently purchased, and which is to be made a collier for this squadron, went to Newport News tonight to be transformed and receive coal. Commodore Schley said he had received no orders to attack the ram Kathadin to his squadron, but she is still lying here. It is believed that she will be left to guard the harbor in conjunction with Fort Monroe, should the fleet sail. Within three hours from the time of receiving orders the squadron can be at sea.

### BRITISH FORCES.

They Are Being Increased at Kingston, Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 9.—When United States Consul Hyatt left Santiago de Cuba on Thursday, one vessel, the American schooner Eleanor W. Clark of Portland, Me., was in the harbor with 800 tons of coal aboard. Consul Hyatt warned the captain of the schooner to leave without discharging his cargo. The captain said he would stay and take the chances.

Sir Augustus Henning, the governor of Jamaica, has received a cable dispatch from Halifax announcing that the Talbot and two other British cruisers have been ordered here. The increase of the fleet and the British forces in the island are connected in unofficial minds with the existing relations between Spain and the United States.

Dublin, April 9.—The first battalion was today unexpectedly ordered to sail for Halifax on April 24. This is an unusual assignment, since the regiment only recently completed 15 years' foreign service. No explanation of the order is given.

Scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas and other distressing eruptive disease yield quickly and permanently to the cleansing, purifying power of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents of any sort.

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### HER GOLDEN HAIR FELL OFF.

There is a Hot Time in Store for the Hairdresser.

All faith in the efficacy of the coiffeur's art for restoring the ravages of time on the person and features of the fair sex has been scattered in the mind of a certain lady, says the London Telegraph. The lady in question had reached that period in life when the nut-brown tresses of youth were liberally besprinkled with the silver of advancing age. A day or two ago she received an invitation to the wedding of a relation, and, as she had before her the prospect of meeting some who had known her when she was young and beautiful, the lady determined, in order to avoid any shock to their feelings, to pass half an hour in the hands of a coiffeur, so as to emerge rejuvenated and resplendent. She did so, and when, later on in the day, she came forth with golden locks and wavy curls in the place of her black tresses, the good dame called down the blessings of Providence on the head of the skillful dresser.

But alas! a terrible catastrophe occurred. When, on the morrow, her maid proceeded to comb through the luxuriant tresses the whole came off in her hands, and all that remained to show that her mistress had been to the hairdresser's was the similarity between her own head and the barber's pole. As for the person who effected this deplorable metamorphosis, he may expect a lively time before long, when the threatened case comes into court.

### TOOK A COLD SHOWER BATH.

A New and Elderly Pupil Stayed Under It Nearly Fifteen Minutes.

A gentleman about 60 years of age entered a gymnasium and physical culture school in Brooklyn the other day and announced his intention of becoming a pupil to "build himself up," reports the New York Times. After hard exercise for an hour it is customary for each pupil to take a warm or cold shower bath and then be rubbed down by an attendant with coarse towels, thus promoting the circulation of the blood and putting the body in a healthy glow. The shower bath is in a small compartment, and the pupil enters and closes the door, manipulating the spigots to suit himself, while the attendant waits outside until he is through.

The elderly pupil was told after his first lesson that he had better take a cold shower, and he entered the compartment and closed the door. The attendant waited for nearly 15 minutes outside, and wondered what the man was doing, as he could hear the cold water running, but no other sound.

Finally from the compartment came the chattering query: "How long must I stay in this place? I'm freezing!" The new pupil was promptly rescued and resuscitated, and it was explained to him that it was not customary for a man to stay under the shower longer than two or three minutes on a cold winter day.

### GLAD HE WAS NOT LIKE THESE.

Had No Use for Those Who Always Talked of Their Troubles.

"I haven't any sympathy for these people who are always complaining and whining," remarked the man with the troubled frown upon his forehead, according to the Chicago Times-Herald. "In fact, I believe that the men and women who are always fancying themselves ill used and grumbling at other people ought to be confined just as much as if they had hydrophobia or got drunk, but there are some troubles a man really can't help mentioning."

"Now, for instance," he continued, fretfully, "I don't suppose any man in Chicago has more real worries than I have. My wife tells me every night that she's tired of hearing me talk of them, and the other men in the office begin to tell funny stories just as soon as I come around out of sheer aggravation. I believe. My children run out of the room whenever I get ready for a nice, long, confidential chat with one of them, and even the dog howls when I get ready to talk. I'm nearly always so sad. But I do not go round telling people what a martyr to fate and other people I am. Well, I guess not, my friend. I haven't a particle of use for a chronic complainer."

### SIBERIAN GENTLEMAN'S LIFE.

Napping and Eating Occupy a Large Portion of His Time.

"For five months in the year the Siberian man of fashion lives in the open air, either at the milking camp or in the hunting field," says Thomas G. Allen, Jr., writing of "Fashionable Life in Siberia," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "He is an early bird under all circumstances, and invariably rises between seven and eight o'clock, although he may have had but a couple of hours' rest. Nearly every meal is succeeded by a nap. However, dressing operations do not take very long, for when he retires the Siberian only divests himself of his coat and boots. Shirts are unknown in Siberia, and in many houses beds, also. The samovar is set on the dining-room table at eight a. m., together with eggs, black and white bread, sardines, jam and cakes, etc. Breakfast is eaten, and washed down by five or six glasses of tea stirred up with sugar, cream and sometimes jam. At one o'clock dinner is served, and at five in the afternoon another small meal, much like that of the morning, is taken. A meat supper follows at nine o'clock."

Quite a Throng. It is stated that the most crowded spot on the earth's surface is the "Mandragora" in the city of Valetta, in Milan. Upon a spot in this place, about 2½ acres in extent, no fewer than 2,674 live. This is at the rate of 636,000 per square mile, or 1,017 to an acre.

Spain's Most Populous City. Barcelona is now the most populous city of Spain, the result of a census just taken showing 520,000 inhabitants to Madrid's 507,000.

### THEY DECLINE IT.

Cubans Won't Talk of Armistice.

Rainy Season Now Coming On and Insurgents Won't Give Up—They Control Santa Clara Province.

Washington, April 8.—"There must always be two parties to an armistice," said Senator Quesada, charge d'affaires of the Cuban legation, tonight. "The Cuban army and the Cuban republic, by its laws and regulations, can consider nothing of that kind from anybody unless it comes prefaced with recognition of Cuban independence. That is final and absolute."

Senator Quesada said this at 12 o'clock tonight as he sat in his shirt sleeves busily engaged in writing a declaration to be submitted to the American people.

"We as a people," he continued, "have kept up our war against the Spanish nation and in opposition to the whole world, from a legal point of view for, three years, and we shall persist in the same course, no matter what allies Spain may enlist, until we win our independence or we are crushed. We cannot do otherwise. We are buoyed by no hope and no help except the sympathy of the American people, given us in spite of the American government, and God knows we are thankful." The tears fell from his eyes as he said it.

"We have only one aim, and that is to make of ourselves a nation to be respected of all men. If we fail in that we shall probably all die, but we shall die like men. The example of heroism our people have set is our pride and we may, I am sure, be pardoned for pointing to it."

"We cannot accept an armistice and give up the advantage we naturally possess in the rainy season. We understand and perfectly, that Spain seeks only delay. Does any one think Goy. Gomez would agree to suspend hostilities just as we are about to win the great boon for which our people have fought and struggled so long?"

### INSURGENTS HOPEFUL.

Mr. Quesada has a letter from Gen. Gomez under date of March 9, which shows how hopeful he is of success and now, even then, he spoke of the utter utility of attempting negotiations with Spain. One portion of the letter is as follows:

"This province (Santa Clara) as well as Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, is ours. The enemy has departed, ceasing military operations and abandoning the garrisons and forts which constituted its base of operations. Days, weeks and months pass without a column of troops appearing within our radius of action, which is of many leagues."

"In the condition in which we are it is my opinion that what we need to end the war quickly are cannon and a great deal of dynamite so that we can expel them by fire and steel from the towns. Notwithstanding the opinion of the optimists, I adhere to the idea that we shall never make Spain come to terms, but in that manner, and that it is a loss of time and very dangerous to enter into any negotiation. We must fight them vigorously and unceasingly in order to force what we will have, and we will surely obtain it in time."

Among the callers at the Cuban legation tonight were Reps. Lorimer and Mann of Illinois, and Landis of Indiana, three of the 48 bolters among the republican members of the house. "I don't know what congress will do," said Lorimer, significantly, "but I know what some members of it will do."

"Yes," said Mann, "I guess if the president doesn't act Monday, we shall have to pass a resolution recognizing the Cuban republic."

This means republican co-operation with the democrats if it means anything.

### GERMANY IS OUT OF IT.

Her Ambassador at Washington Has Been Advised of Neutrality.

Washington, April 10.—It was learned tonight from a gentleman close to the German legation that so far as that nation is concerned, no further attempt to interfere between this country and Spain is in contemplation and the German ambassador has been notified that Germany will under no circumstances take position hostile to the interests of the United States. This disposes of the report from Madrid that if the United States refuses to accept the last suggestion of Spain for a truce, the powers will give their moral support to Spain.

To one's gray hair to its natural color and strong there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

The latest reliable statistics are said to show that Russia has now in Europe about 35,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals, that is to say, 6,000 miles more than all the rest of Europe, and that her river flotilla using these waterways is quite double that of Germany and Austria combined, and enabled her to carry during the last six months 30,000,000 tons more goods by water than by rail.

## CANADA



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